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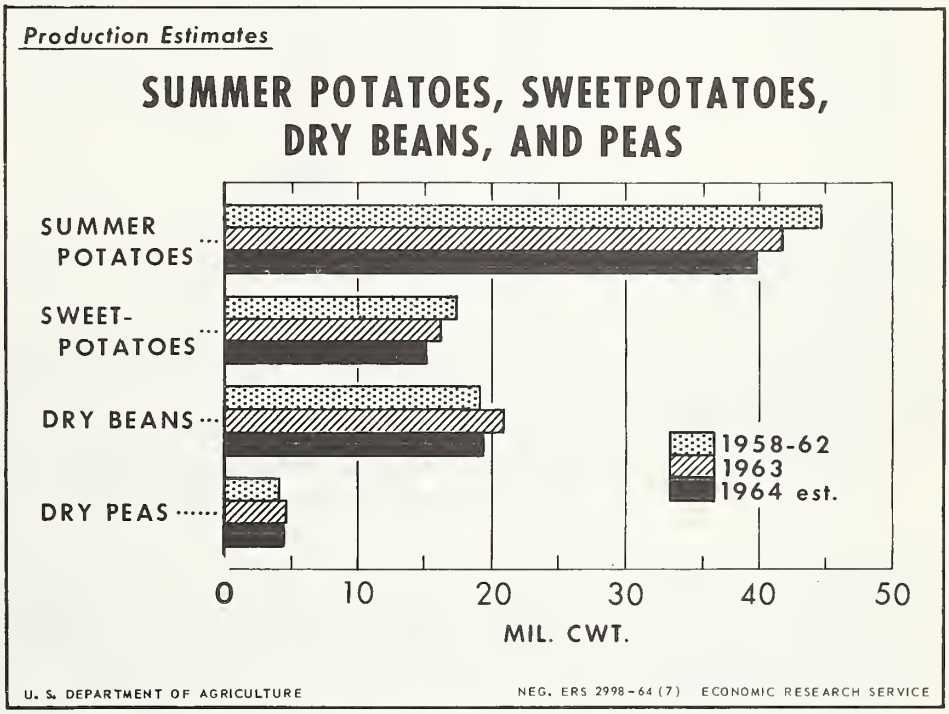
Potato supplies this summer are moderately smaller than a year ago, mainly because early summer tonnage is substantially less. Late summer output is slightly below last year's moderate crop. The prospective sweetpotato crop is 7 percent below 1963. Indicated production is up materially in Virginia; all other major States report reductions.

Dry bean production is indicated 7 percent smaller this year than last. However, because stocks were larger at the beginning of the season, total supplies in 1964-65 probably will be only slightly smaller than in the previous season. Indicated production of dry peas is 9 percent smaller than last year. Expected carryover stocks, however, are much above a year earlier; so total 1964-65 supplies probably will be only moderately smaller.



IN THIS ISSUE

Prospects for 1964-65 Season for Processed Vegetables and Dry Edible Beans

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Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of princiapl crops, selected seasons, average 1958-62, 1963, and indicated 1964

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production			
	Average 1958-62 1/	1963	1964 Indicated	1964 Percentage of 1963	Average 1958-62 1/	1963	1964 Indicated	1964 Percentage of 1963
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.
Winter 2/	238,590	252,340	244,770	97	33,395	36,084	36,979	102
Spring 2/	611,750	571,810	565,250	99	50,869	55,485	50,385	91
Summer:								
Beans, lima	12,400	12,000	11,100	92	310	318	283	89
Beans, snap	33,200	29,910	30,020	100	1,367	1,193	1,177	99
Beets	1,270	1,150	1,200	104	238	212	226	107
Cabbage 2/	25,560	25,530	24,960	98	5,120	5,129	4,911	96
Cantaloups 3/	81,020	76,650	76,050	99	7,951	8,129	7,975	98
Carrots 2/	10,680	12,150	10,670	88	2,680	3,235	2,820	87
Cauliflower 2/	3,930	3,400	3,000	88	378	340	308	91
Celery 2/	6,750	6,930	6,860	99	2,777	2,815	2,903	103
Corn, sweet	138,310	130,650	129,500	99	8,627	8,194	7,836	96
Cucumbers	12,520	12,200	12,500	102	1,061	1,067	1,061	99
Eggplant	1,360	1,600	1,300	81	175	168	150	89
Escarole	1,540	1,850	2,050	111	248	295	332	113
Garlic	3,560	4,100	4,400	107	304	410	418	102
Honeydews	7,760	6,300	7,900	125	1,106	998	1,190	119
Lettuce	48,590	44,000	46,050	105	9,799	10,626	10,554	99
Onions 2/ 3/	10,040	9,420	10,010	106	2,262	2,070	2,189	106
Peas, green	1,760	1,350	1,300	96	69	47	48	102
Peppers, green 2/ 3/	7,570	7,650	7,700	101	271	284	296	104
Spinach	2,100	2,300	2,200	96	112	115	110	96
Tomatoes 3/	44,460	42,300	43,800	104	5,063	5,279	5,292	100
Watermelons	255,180	234,100	241,750	103	20,899	19,816	20,089	101
Total summer on which:								
Acreage and production have been reported	709,560	665,540	674,320	101	70,817	70,740	70,168	99
Acreage has been reported	828,560	781,450	789,060	101	--	--	--	--
Fall:								
Cabbage								
Early 2/	31,850	31,460	31,860	101	8,214	8,157	--	--
Late 2/	3,720	2,900	3,000	103	430	412	--	--
Carrots, early 2/	20,360	21,380	19,680	92	5,282	5,595	--	--
Total fall on which:								
Acreage has been reported	55,930	55,740	54,540	98	--	--	--	--
Total on which 1964:								
Acreage and production have been reported	1,559,900	1,489,690	1,484,340	100	155,081	162,309	157,532	97
Acreage has been reported	1,734,830	1,661,340	1,653,620	100	--	--	--	--

1/ Group averages (including annual total) are simple averages of annual data.

2/ Includes processing.

3/ Does not include late summer cantaloups, onions, green peppers, and tomatoes.

Vegetables-Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 24, 1964

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SUMMARY

Supplies of fresh vegetables this summer are expected to be 2 percent smaller than a year earlier but slightly above the 1958-62 average. Moderately smaller supplies are in prospect for summer cabbage and sweet corn, and production of carrots will be down substantially. However, fresh tomato and snap bean supplies are about the same as last year, and larger crops of summer celery, onions, and watermelons are likely. Marketings of summer vegetables are increasing steadily, with seasonally heavy supplies likely during August and September. Since supplies of many items are the same or larger than a year ago, overall prices are expected to average slightly below the moderate levels of a year earlier.

Because of smaller packs, total supplies of canned vegetables during the 1964-65 season are expected to be slightly smaller than last season, and frozen supplies may be down moderately. However, supplies of all processed items are expected to be adequate, with both f.o.b. and retail prices near those of last season.

Production of potatoes for summer harvest is down moderately from last summer and a tenth below the 1958-62 average. Although marketings are increasing seasonally, supplies the next 4 to 6 weeks are likely to be smaller than a year earlier. Prices are expected to average a little above last year's moderate levels. Fall crop acreage is about the same as in 1963, with slight increases in both the eastern and western States. Acreage for harvest in the central States is down 5 percent.

Acreage of sweetpotatoes is 6 percent smaller than last year, and early prospects point to lower yields because of dry weather. Production likely will

be 7 percent below last year's relatively small output. Virginia reports prospective production substantially above 1963. Output may be the same as last year in Missouri and Florida, but less tonnage is expected in all other States. If production is near that indicated, prices at both farm and retail probably will average slightly above the high levels of the 1963-64 season.

Supplies of dry edible beans in the 1964-65 season may be slightly below large supplies in the previous season, with slight reductions in all major classes. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the season likely will be larger than a year earlier, but a smaller crop is expected. Production, at 19.2 million hundredweight, is 7 percent below last year's record output. Total use of dry beans may be a little smaller than last season, because of fewer exports. But with slightly smaller supplies and the same support rates, prices to growers are likely to average about the same as those of the previous season.

Supplies of dry peas in the 1964-65 season probably will be down slightly from the heavy supplies the previous season, due to a smaller crop. Indicated production is 9 percent smaller than last year. Domestic use is likely to be about the same as last season, but exports may be down.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Review of First Half of 1964

Supplies of fresh vegetables available for marketing during the winter of 1964 totaled 37 million hundredweight, slightly larger than a year earlier, and materially above the 1958-62 average. Despite larger supplies, the index of prices to growers for commercial vegetables averaged sharply above the high level of a year earlier. Weather was severe during the first months of 1964, with a heavy freeze in January in Florida and prolonged periods of below normal temperatures in all areas. While this caused frequent delays in harvest, it generated strong trade demands for nearly all commodities. A record-large lettuce supply sold at a near record-high price. Output of tomatoes in Florida was 8 percent larger this winter than in 1963, and prices to growers averaged a fifth higher. Texas-grown cabbage, carrots, spinach, and beets sold at relatively low prices, but returns for all other items were high.

Production of many spring vegetables was smaller this year than last. Among principal commodities, there was moderately less cabbage and materially less sweet corn, snap beans, green peppers, and tomatoes. Output of both cantaloups and watermelons also was down considerably. With supplies of these items relatively small, prices averaged considerably above a year earlier. In contrast, supplies of both onions and lettuce exceeded trade needs all spring, and prices were sharply below those of last spring.

Summer Supplies Slightly Smaller Than Last Year

Total supplies of fresh vegetables for marketing this summer are slightly smaller than a year ago, but a little above the 1958-62 average. Dry weather

in May and June reduced yield prospects in leading eastern and midwestern vegetable growing areas. However, substantial rains in July provided some relief. Vegetable crops in California still are somewhat later than usual because of below normal temperatures during the spring growing season. Nevertheless, there are few major production problems; fresh vegetable harvests will be at seasonal peaks through August and early September, with supplies generally abundant.

Early July reports on vegetable crops which provide about two-thirds of the total summer tonnage indicated 2 percent less production than last summer. Carrot supplies are expected to be down substantially because of a sharp reduction in the California early summer crop; late summer crop output may be up slightly. Sweet corn tonnage may total moderately smaller than a year ago because of less acreage and lower yields in the East. Indicated sweet corn supplies in other areas are about as large as those of last summer. The summer lettuce crop is a little below last year, but materially above average. Smaller supplies also are indicated for early summer cucumbers and late summer cabbage. Fresh tomato and snap bean supplies likely will about equal those of a year ago, but moderately larger supplies are indicated for early summer celery and onions.

Slightly more watermelons will be available this summer than last, and supplies of cantaloups will be down only a little from the heavy tonnage of last year. Early summer cantaloup production is the same as a year ago. The important midsummer crop is 2 percent smaller than in 1963.

Prospects for Major Fresh Vegetables

Cabbage--Total cabbage supplies are expected to be moderately smaller this summer than last. Early summer production, at 1.5 million hundredweight, is 2 percent above a year ago, with a one-third larger output in Ohio accounting for all of the increase. Expected tonnage in nearly all other States is down slightly because of dry weather. Late summer production, at 3.5 million hundredweight, is 7 percent smaller than a year ago. Acreage generally is a little smaller, and dry weather has cut yield prospects. With smaller supplies available for summer marketing, prices are expected to average above a year earlier.

Growers have reported intentions to plant about the same total acreage of cabbage for early fall harvest as last year, with moderate reductions in New Jersey and Wisconsin offsetting increases in Ohio, Michigan, and upstate New York. Average yields on the intended acreage would result in a tonnage a little larger than in 1963, but about the same as the 1958-62 average. The early fall crop accounts for about 95 percent of the total fall tonnage. It also provides all of the storage supplies for winter marketing, and the bulk of the cabbage used for sauerkraut--from both contract acreage and open market supplies. Contract acreage is slightly above a year ago. This does not mean that kraut packers will buy less cabbage on the open market. Instead, packers' use of open market supplies will depend largely upon the general level of cabbage prices.

Carrots--Total supply of summer carrots is expected to be materially smaller than the heavy volume of a year earlier, but still ample. The important early summer crop in California, which typically accounts for about four-fifths of the total carrot unloads in 41 terminal markets during July and August, is down 18 percent from 1963. Prospective tonnage is, however, moderately above the recent 5-year average. Late summer output in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Colorado totals 3 percent above a year ago.

Additional light supplies will be available during late August from early fall crop States, where total acreage is materially below last year. Growers in Texas, where the bulk of the crop is marketed fresh, have 30 percent less acreage than a year ago. Among other States important as fresh market suppliers, acreage is the same as a year ago in Massachusetts, but down substantially in Connecticut and New York. Growers increased acreage slightly in Michigan and sharply in New Mexico.

In late July, f.o.b. prices averaged slightly higher than a year earlier. With total supplies adequate for trade requirements, prices this summer are expected to continue a little above those of last year.

Celery--Supplies of summer celery are moderately larger than both a year ago and average. Production in early summer States is 7 percent larger than in 1963. California tonnage, which usually accounts for 45 percent of the total summer supply, is slightly above last year. Output in Michigan is expected to be up 22 percent. Production has expanded sharply in this State in recent years; Michigan growers now furnish a fifth of the total summer supply, compared to a little over a tenth in the late 1950's. Production in late summer States is 4 percent smaller than a year ago, with small reductions in most areas.

Prices during July have averaged above a year earlier, primarily because of delayed harvest of the California early summer crop. But with harvest active in all areas during August, and supplies larger than in 1963, prices are likely to average close to the low levels of a year ago.

Lettuce--Season average prices to growers for summer lettuce last year were the highest since 1957, reflecting unusually high prices during June and July. Largely because of this, acreage for harvest this year is moderately above a year ago, with increases in all major areas. Growers in both California and Colorado, who together furnish about 85 percent of the summer supply, have 5 percent more acreage. Yields in these States, influenced to some extent by market conditions, may be a little below last year, resulting in a slightly smaller supply. Much larger supplies are expected in Wisconsin and Michigan, where both acreage and yields are above 1963 levels. Growers in New York expect a supply about as large as a year earlier.

Because of burdensome supplies, prices for lettuce have been depressed since early spring. California shipping point prices during the week ended July 18 averaged $1.30 per carton of 24 heads, compared with $1.70 for the same week in 1963. With ample supplies in prospect the next 4 to 6 weeks, prices probably will average about the same as the low prices of a year earlier.

Onions--Supplies of new crop onions were substantially in excess of trade needs this spring. Early spring output in south Texas was 30 percent larger than in 1963; 12 percent of the crop was not marketed because of unfavorable markets; and the season average price was the lowest in a decade. Tonnage for late spring harvest was 19 percent larger than in 1963. Marketings were heavy through June, with prices in major shipping points sharply below those of a year earlier.

Market pressures eased a little during July as summer crop areas became the main supply sources. Early summer tonnage, though 6 percent larger than a year ago, is slightly below the 1958-62 average. Harvest delays because of unfavorable weather contributed to the price improvement, but likely will lead to heavier than usual volume in August.

The acreage of onions for late summer harvest is 1 percent larger than last year. Among the principal States, acreage is down materially in Washington, and slightly in Minnesota and California. The cut in California results from materially less acreage for processing; acreage for fresh market is up about a fourth. Acreage is up slightly to moderately in Colorado, New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and sharply in Idaho. Growing conditions generally have been favorable in California, western Oregon, and Washington. In nearly all other major areas, weather has been detrimental. Strong winds damaged crops in many eastern and midwestern areas early in the season, and a cool spring delayed crops in some western States. Although yields may be adversely affected by the poor weather, acreage is relatively large, pointing to adequate to heavy supplies. Harvest activity will be at a peak during August and September, and with more overlap this year than last from earlier seasonal crops, prices the next 6 to 8 weeks are likely to average below the high levels of a year earlier.

Tomatoes--Total early summer tonnage is about the same as in 1963. Production in California, which typically provides over two-fifths of the seasonal output, was substantially smaller than a year ago because of lower yields. This decline was offset, however, by materially more tomatoes in New Jersey and the southeastern States--principally Tennessee and Virginia. Producers of tomatoes for late summer harvest have 27,000 acres this year, 3 percent below last year, and 14 percent below average. Growers increased acreage moderately in Pennsylvania and sharply in North Carolina. Acreage in Connecticut, Ohio, New Mexico, and Oregon is the same as last year. Growers in all other States reported moderate to substantial reductions.

Because of relatively small late spring tonnage and a delay in early summer crop harvests, markets for tomatoes were strong through June. But prices declined during July as summer crop harvests became active. During the week ended July 18, prices f.o.b. California shipping points for U.S. No. 1, 6 x 7 size green tomatoes averaged $2.45 per 40 pound carton compared to $2.92 a year earlier. Supplies will be at their usual seasonal peak during August, with locally grown tomatoes supplementing commercial production.

Cantaloups--Because of unfavorable weather in most areas, production of cantaloups for spring harvest this year was materially smaller than in 1963. Despite much larger imports from Mexico this spring than last, total supplies

were relatively light. Prices to growers in mid-June averaged $8.00 per hundredweight compared with $5.90 a year earlier.

However, cantaloup supplies will be seasonally heavy the next 4 to 6 weeks, with prospects for a large tonnage. Limited quantities of the small early summer crop remain for marketing, but harvest of the important midsummer crop is near a peak. In California, which dominates the market with over two-thirds of the summer supply, total tonnage is only slightly below the burdensome crop of a year ago. Early season delays may result in bunched harvests during August. Midsummer production in the Midwest is about the same this year as last, and the small crop in the East is down sharply because of dry weather.

Growers of cantaloups for late summer harvest have slightly more acreage than last year, primarily because of a substantial increase in Colorado. Harvest of this seasonal crop normally is most active in August, when it accounts for about a tenth of the total unloads in 41 major terminal markets.

Watermelons--Supplies of watermelons this spring were sharply below the unusually large output of last spring. Dry weather cut yields in Florida; the crop was a fourth smaller than in 1963. California production was down 31 percent because of below normal temperatures. With overall supplies small, prices to growers were high, averaging $1.90 per hundredweight in mid-June compared with a low $1.30 a year earlier. However, the market was under pressure by early July, as harvest of summer crops increased.

Supplies for summer marketing total a little above those of a year ago. Production for early summer harvest, at 16.1 million hundredweight, was 1 percent larger than last year's small tonnage, but moderately below average. Late summer production, at 4.0 million hundredweight, is slightly above both last year and the recent 5-year average. Development of late summer crops is ahead of normal schedule, indicating the possibility of more than usual overlap of harvests during August. With supplies larger and harvest timing somewhat distorted, prices for summer melons may average a little lower than a year ago.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

Carryover Below Year Ago

Total supplies of canned vegetables last season were only slightly smaller than the record of a year earlier. Although disappearance of most items held at a high level, carryovers into the current packing season were relatively large. Carryover stocks of both snap beans and sweet corn were about equal to the heavy supplies of a year earlier, and materially above average. Green pea stocks were up 16 percent from the moderate level in 1963, and record carryover supplies were on hand for asparagus, beets, carrots, and cucumber pickles. But holdings of lima beans were down sharply, and those of kraut slightly. The aggregate carryover of tomatoes and tomato products was much less than the exceptionally large supply of a year earlier, with substantial reductions in all items. Carryover stocks of juice were about the same as the 1958-62 average, and those of peeled tomatoes moderately larger. However, holdings of catsup and the tomato concentrate products still were considerably above average.

Frozen vegetable supplies (excluding potatoes) on July 1 amounted to 685 million pounds, moderately less than a year ago, but nearly a fourth larger than the 1958-62 average. Among major commodities, cold storage holdings of asparagus, green peas, sweet corn, and mixed peas and carrots were materially smaller than a year ago, and those of lima beans sharply smaller. Supplies of Brussels sprouts and carrots were about the same as a year ago, and those of snap beans, broccoli, cauliflower, and spinach were substantially larger. Holdings of frozen potatoes were materially above a year earlier, and record large for the date.

Production Down Slightly

Early reports indicate that total production of vegetables for processing in 1964 may be slightly less than last year. Combined acreage of 9 important vegetables, which annually furnish 95 percent of the total tonnage for commercial processing, is a little smaller than both 1963 and the 1958-62 average. (Acreage estimates are not yet available for asparagus for processing, fall spinach, or open market cabbage for kraut.)

Weather conditions through June this year were typically unfavorable for vegetable crops. A cold wet spring delayed planting and slowed the early growth of vegetables in the East and Midwest. Then, extended dry weather in these same areas from late May through June reduced yield potentials, particularly on fields for early harvest. Prospects for later plantings are more favorable, as July rains eased the near-drought conditions. In both California and the Northwest, where temperatures were below normal well into summer, harvests may be late.

Current prospects are for substantially more tomatoes, but major reductions in the output of sweet corn and beets, and smaller cuts in output of peas and spinach. Total packs of both canned and frozen vegetables would be slightly smaller than last year. Since total carryover stocks also are smaller, supplies of canned vegetables this season are expected to be a little below those of last season. Aggregate frozen vegetable supplies may be down moderately, although holdings of most items still will be plentiful.

Consumer demand for processed vegetables likely will continue strong. Total utilization of canned and frozen vegetables this season is expected to be about the same as in the previous season. Because of somewhat smaller supplies, both f.o.b. and retail prices of processed vegetables probably will average about the same to slightly higher than a year earlier.

Early Prospects for Major Crops

Snap beans--The 1964 acreage of snap beans for processing is 8 percent larger than last year. Slightly less production is expected, however, because of lower overall yields. Dry weather reduced prospects on early fields in the southeastern States, where indicated tonnage is substantially smaller than in

Table 2.--Acreage, production and condition of crops for processing, United States

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	1958-62 average	1963	1964	1958-62 average	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Snap beans	180	204	216	413	473	469
Green peas	396	438	436	488	516	490
Spinach (winter and spring)	26	23	22	114	128	118
1964 production 1/	602	665	674	1,015	1,117	1,077
Green lima beans	94	75	75	100	85	n.a.
Beets	17	20	16	167	214	n.a.
Cabbage for kraut-contract	8	8	8	132	136	n.a.
Sweet corn	444	407	366	1,566	1,679	n.a.
Cucumbers for pickles	112	120	121	376	476	n.a.
Tomatoes	315	251	273	4,298	4,080	n.a.
Total - 9 vegetables 1/	1,592	1,545	1,533	7,653	7,787	n.a.

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, July 1964.

1963. Expected output also is down materially in the Northwest, partly because of a continued shift from pole type beans to bush types, which are lower yielding but suitable for machanical harvest. Tonnage in both the Northeast and Midwest is 9 percent larger than a year earlier because of more acreage.

Supplies of both canned and frozen snap beans during the 1964-65 season are expected to be about the same as the large supply last season, with both carryover and pack likely to be close to year-earlier levels.

Green lima beans--Supplies of canned lima beans during the current marketing season probably will be down moderately from both last season and average. Despite slow movement of canned limas last season, supplies were moderate, and carryover probably was down about a tenth from a year earlier. Also, the pack this year likely will be smaller than in 1963. Processors reported an acreage for canning 5 percent less than last year.

Frozen lima bean supplies are likely to be substantially smaller than the heavy supplies of last season, and moderately below average. Carryover stocks of Fordhook limas were much below a year earlier. With acreage of this

variety down 12 percent, supplies may be nearly a fifth smaller than a year ago. Freezers reported an 11 percent increase in plantings of baby lima beans. The prospective larger pack likely will be more than offset by smaller carryover stocks.

Sweet corn--Supplies of canned sweet corn during the 1964-65 season are expected to be down materially from the heavy supply of last season, though a little larger than the recent 5-year average. Carryover stocks this year were about as heavy as the record of a year ago, but a much smaller pack is expected. Planted acreage of sweet corn for canning was 13 percent smaller than in 1963, with substantial reductions in all areas. In the Midwest, which usually accounts for more than 70 percent of the annual canned pack, plantings were down 14 percent. Processors reported 13 percent less acreage in the East and 9 percent less in the West.

Supplies of frozen sweet corn this season probably will be only a little smaller than the record supply available during the 1963-64 season. A slight increase in pack may nearly offset the smaller carryover. Total acreage for freezing was 2 percent larger than last year. Plantings were down 6 percent in the East, but up 2 percent in the Midwest and 7 percent in the West.

Sweet corn planting and early growth were delayed by poor weather. Nevertheless, as of July 1 crops were reported to be in good condition in all areas except the Middle Atlantic States, where lack of rainfall was slowing growth. Even there, July rains brought some relief.

Green peas--Supplies of canned green peas available this season are probably slightly less than last season. Although carryover stocks on June 1 were considerably larger than a year earlier, a moderate reduction in pack from 1963 was more than offsetting. With total supplies smaller than both last season and the recent 5-year average, a continued strong market is likely.

Frozen supplies are expected to be smaller than the record levels of last season, but moderately above average. The carryover at the beginning of the season was about the same as a year earlier, but the 1964 pack probably was moderately smaller than in 1963.

Indicated production of green peas for processing, at 490,490 tons, is 5 percent smaller than in 1963. Yields of early varieties in the middle Atlantic States were cut sharply by extended drought, and output in the area was 39 percent smaller than last year. Despite dry weather damage to some fields in the important midwestern canning States, total tonnage was slightly above that of 1963. Indicated production in the Northwest, which usually accounts for three-fourths of the total frozen pack and about a fifth of the canned pack, was 7 percent less than last year because of lower yields.

Tomatoes--Total supplies of canned tomatoes and tomato products available during the 1964-65 marketing season likely will be about the same as the heavy supplies of last season. Although still much above the recent 5-year average, aggregate carryover of tomato items into the current season probably was about 15 percent smaller than a year earlier. But another large pack is indicated for 1964.

Canners reported a total planted acreage of tomatoes for processing 9 percent larger than last year, with increases general across the country. Among major producing States, only Indiana, Colorado, and Utah indicated reductions from last year. Acreage in California, which usually produces three-fifths of the annual total tonnage, is up 11 percent. Plantings were up slightly in the southeastern States, and moderately in both the Northeast and Midwest. Crops generally have developed well, but tomatoes in California are a little late and will need open fall weather to attain normal yields.

Spinach--The pack of canned spinach during the first half of 1964 probably was close to that of a year earlier. Spring season production for processing was down 13 percent, mainly because of relatively low yields in major eastern and midwestern States. But smaller packs in these areas likely were about offset by a 14 percent larger pack from California's winter season crop. Despite little change in pack, supplies appear to be considerably above the moderate levels of last season because of a much heavier carryover. Canners' carryover stocks on March 1, 1964, were more than a third above a year earlier and record large.

The pack of frozen spinach during the 1964 spring season probably was smaller than the record output of a year earlier. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the season were larger, however, and supplies for the current season are relatively heavy. Frozen holdings on July 1 amounted to 87 million pounds compared with 80 million a year ago, and a 1958-62 average of 71 million pounds.

Cabbage for sauerkraut--Supplies of sauerkraut available in the 1964-65 season likely will be about the same as last season, though down moderately from the recent 5-year average. The 1964 pack may be a little larger than that in 1963, but carryover into the current season was slightly smaller.

Acreage of cabbage contracted or grown by kraut packers, which usually accounts for two-thirds of the total used for kraut, is up 3 percent from 1963. Early growth of the cabbage crop was slow because of dry weather, but July rainfall was expected to improve conditions materially. Early reports point to about the same open-market cabbage tonnage this fall than last. Quantities purchased for kraut will depend largely upon prices for all cabbage during the fall months.

Beets--Supplies of canned beets during the 1964-65 marketing season are expected to be about a tenth below the record supply available a year earlier, although still moderately above the 1958-62 average. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the current season were much heavier than a year ago, but a much smaller pack is likely. Planted acreage is 19 percent smaller than in 1963, with all important areas reporting substantial cuts.

Cucumber pickles--Supplies of cucumber pickles during the 1964-65 season may be moderately above those of last season and record large. Carryover stocks of pickles are expected to be larger than a year earlier, and the pack may be about the same as that in 1963. Total planted acreage of cucumbers for pickles was up slightly from last year and 8 percent above the 1958-62 average. Plantings in Washington, Indiana, Virginia, and Delaware were smaller than in 1963. Acreage

in Michigan and Maryland was the same as a year ago, and all other major producing States reported slight to moderate increases. Hot, dry early summer weather reduced yields in nearly all southern States. In other areas crops were making good progress as of July 1.

POTATOES

Review of First Half of 1964

In the early months of 1964, potato supplies were a little smaller than a year earlier, but still heavy. Markets in most areas were under pressure, and prices to growers averaged moderately lower than a year earlier. Beginning in midwinter, however, the market improved steadily. By spring, supplies were relatively light and prices high. A greater use of storage potatoes for food compared to a year earlier, heavy diversions to starch and livestock feed, and a sharp drop in new crop production were responsible for the dramatic strengthening of the market.

Movement of old crop potatoes into food outlets was moderately larger than a year ago; fresh market sales were up moderately and food precessors used substantially more. Under a USDA diversion program, 5.7 million hundredweight of potatoes were diverted to starch and livestock outlets. In addition, although the Maine potato industry did not participate in the Government program, about 2.7 million hundredweight of Maine potatoes were use for starch. Because of increased food use and heavier diversion, most of the surplus of storage potatoes had been removed by early spring.

Partly in response to low prices in recent years, potato growers in nearly all spring crop States reduced acreage in 1964. Spring crop production was a fifth smaller this year than last, and the smallest in more than a decade. With both old and new crop supplies relatively light, the spring market was unusually strong. Prices to growers in May-June this year averaged $3.48 per hundredweight compared to the low $1.59 a year earlier.

Summer Prospects

Total supplies of potatoes for summer marketing are moderately below a year ago. Remaining supplies of late spring crop potatoes, usually available in volume into late July, were considerably smaller this year than last. Output of the early summer crop, at 11.3 million hundredweight, is down a tenth from the moderate level of last year. Production is slightly smaller in both Texas and California. Materially smaller crops are expected in all important producing States in the East because of less acreage and lower yields. Harvest was active in July.

Late summer crop production, at 28.6 million hundredweight, is slightly below that in 1963. Current prospects point to 6 percent less tonnage in the East, where dry weather has reduced expected yields. Output is the same as a

year ago in the Midwest, and up slightly in the West. Harvest of late summer crop potatoes began in July, with peak activity due, as usual, in August and September.

Harvest of potatoes is increasing seasonally, with ample supplies in prospect. However, because of smaller total summer supplies and much less overlap between seasonal crops, prices during the next 4 to 6 weeks likely will average above those of a year earlier.

Fall Crop Acreage About Same as Last Year

The fall crop is the largest of the seasonal potato crops, typically accounting for over two-thirds of the total annual production. In addition to supplying trade needs during the fall months, a large portion of the crop is stored for use during the following winter and spring.

Acreage of potatoes for fall harvest is about the same as in 1963. Acreages in both the Eastern and Western States are up from a year ago. But acreage is down moderately in the Central States, mostly because of reductions in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota, where spring floods caused moderate losses. Growers in Michigan and Wisconsin reported moderately more fall crop acreage this year than last. Ohio has the same acreage as in 1963, but all other Central States have less.

Producers in the 9 Western States have 3 percent more acreage than in 1963. Acreage in Idaho, which usually accounts for nearly three-fifths of the western fall crop output, is 4 percent larger than a year ago. Growers increased acreage moderately in Wyoming, Oregon, and California, and substantially in Washington. But growers in Colorado and Utah made no change, and those in Montana and Nevada have less careage. Water supplies are adequate in the West, but all areas report crops are later than usual because of cool weather.

Potato growers in the 8 Eastern fall States have 270,000 acres for harvest this year, 2 percent more than in 1963. Acreage in Maine, where about 55 percent of the eastern tonnage is produced, is 1 percent larger. Pennsylvania acreage also is up slightly, and that in Connecticut and Rhode Island up moderately. Long Island growers currently report 12 percent more acres for fall harvest this year than last. However, some of this acreage may later be classified as late summer, if harvested prior to October 1. Combined late summer-fall acreage on Long Island is 4 percent above last year. Dry spring weather hindered growth in most Eastern States, but July rains were helpful.

Through early July, condition of the fall crop generally was good, although a little later than normal. First USDA estimate of production will be published August 11.

Table 3.--Fall potatoes: Harvested acreage by States, United States

State and area	1958-62 average	1963 1/	Indicated 1964 2/	1964 as percentage of 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Maine	146.0	142.0	143.0	101
New Hampshire	1.8	1.6	1.5	94
Vermont	2.5	2.1	2.0	95
Massachusetts	5.0	4.7	4.7	100
Rhode Island	4.2	3.9	4.2	108
Connecticut	6.6	6.5	6.9	106
New York-Long Island	33.7	26.1	29.3	112
-Upstate	42.8	44.0	43.0	98
Pennsylvania	36.3	34.7	35.4	102
8 Eastern	278.8	265.6	270.0	102
Ohio	11.1	10.0	10.0	100
Indiana	4.4	4.0	3.5	88
Michigan	41.2	38.5	40.0	104
Wisconsin	31.6	30.0	31.5	105
Minnesota	95.8	101.0	94.0	93
Iowa	3.8	3.0	2.8	93
North Dakota	111.4	114.0	106.0	93
South Dakota	6.8	5.5	5.0	91
Nebraska	10.5	8.5	7.3	86
9 Central	316.6	314.5	300.1	95
Montana	8.1	7.9	7.6	96
Idaho	238.6	241.1	250.0	104
Wyoming	4.3	3.2	3.4	106
Colorado	40.8	36.0	36.0	100
Utah	9.0	8.5	8.5	100
Nevada	1.4	1.7	.9	53
Washington	18.9	18.0	20.0	111
Oregon	37.4	35.0	36.0	103
California	20.3	24.4	25.6	105
9 Western	378.9	375.8	388.0	103
Total fall	974.3	955.9	958.1	100

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Indicated acreage as of July 1.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1964.

SWEETPOTATOES

Review of 1963-64 Season

Partly in response to low prices received for 1962-crop sweetpotatoes, growers cut acreage moderately in 1963. Growing conditions were less favorable than a year earlier, and yields were materially below the record levels of 1962. Therefore, production was 17 percent smaller than in 1962. Because of light supplies, the seasonal price rise was more pronounced than usual. The U. S. average price to growers rose from $3.08 per hundredweight in October 1963, to $8.02 in June 1964.

Supplies moving to fresh market were a tenth below a year earlier during the first half of the season, and more than a fourth smaller during the January-June period. Use by canners also was sharply below a year earlier. Although raw material supplies were smaller, the reduction in the 1963 canned pack may have partly reflected an effort to adjust inventories. Following the record pack in 1962, markets were under pressure and prices f.o.b. factory dropped substantially. Despite the smaller 1963 pack, prices have not yet increased.

1964 Crop Smaller Than Last Year

Sweetpotato production in 1964 is estimated at 15.0 million hundredweight, 7 percent smaller than 1963, and 13 percent under the 1958-62 average. The expected decrease from last year is the result of 6 percent fewer acres and lower expected yields. Growers in the Southeast generally planted about the same acreage as in 1963. But, partly because of weather problems, growers in most other States planted less. Among major areas, acreage is down substantially in Louisiana, and moderately in Mississippi, Alabama, New Jersey, and California. Lack of moisture during the spring also reduced yield prospects. However, the more seriously affected sweetpotato growing areas in the South and East received considerable relief from early July rainfall. Expected output is above last year in Virginia, where the bulk of the crop is marketed in the fall. However, all other areas indicate less tonnage.

Price Prospects for the 1964 Crop

Although marketings of the 1964 crop began in late June, shipments to date are light. As usual, prices for early supplies are relatively high. With increased marketings, prices should exhibit some seasonal decline into the fall. However, if production is in line with July indications, prices to growers during the 1964-65 marketing season are likely to average above those of the 1963-64 season.

Table 4.--Sweetpotatoes: Production by States, United States

State and area	1958-62 average	1963	Indicated 1964 1/	1964 as percentage of 1963
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Percent
New Jersey	1,445	1,300	1,140	88
Maryland	578	540	480	89
Virginia	2,027	1,800	2,178	121
Central Atlantic	4,050	3,640	3,798	104
North Carolina	2,627	2,625	2,530	96
South Carolina	583	552	500	91
Georgia	971	1,020	840	82
Florida	91	85	85	100
Lower Atlantic	4,272	4,282	3,955	92
Kentucky	150	120	98	82
Tennessee	522	425	300	71
Alabama	629	499	416	83
Mississippi	939	840	780	93
Arkansas	305	280	240	86
Louisiana	3,868	3,770	3,380	90
Oklahoma	106	90	74	82
Texas	1,232	980	878	90
New Mexico	2/144	99	76	77
South Central	7,895	7,103	6,242	88
Missouri	118	99	99	100
Kansas	105	140	98	70
North Central	223	239	197	82
California	878	873	792	91
United States	17,291	16,137	14,984	93

1/ Indicated as of July 1.

2/ Short time average.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1964.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Review of 1963-64 Season

The total supply of dry edible beans available in the 1963-64 marketing season was moderately larger than that of the previous season, and materially above the recent 5-year average. Although stocks at the beginning of the marketing year were down sharply from a year earlier, 1963 production was record large.

Foreign demand for dry beans has been relatively slow in recent months. Exports during January-May 1964 were a third lower than a year earlier. For the 1963-64 season as a whole, however, movement overseas likely will show a gain over that of last season, because of the heavy exports last fall. Total exports of both white and colored varieties are expected to be materially larger than a year ago. The expected overall increase in exports reflects heavier movement through regular trade channels, since foreign shipments under P.L. 480 programs will total much below a year earlier. A slight increase in domestic disappearance is expected in the 1963-64 season, primarily because of larger USDA donations through school lunch and needy persons programs. With both domestic and foreign use expected to be above that of last year, total disappearance this season will exceed that of last season. However, carryover stocks likely will be considerably above those in 1963.

Overall prices of dry beans to growers so far this season have averaged higher than a year earlier. Among major white classes, prices of Great Northerns have averaged well below those of last season, when supplies were short. Prices of pintos, the leading colored class, also have been lower. During the period of strong export demand in the early months of the season, prices for pea beans averaged above a year earlier despite larger supplies. But this spring and early summer, prices have been running a little below year-earlier levels. Red kidney bean prices have been substantially higher because of tight supplies of the light variety. Overall prices are expected to continue near those of a year ago. Prospects for less production in 1964 may ease the pressure of current heavier stocks.

With larger supplies, and prices nearly unchanged from the previous season, more 1963 crop beans were delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation under purchase agreement and loan programs. Deliveries through June 30 totaled 1,336,558 hundredweight, slightly more than the total takeover from the 1962 crop. About three-fourths of the deliveries were pea benas; most of the remainder were dark red kidneys. Final delivery data for 1963 crop beans are not yet available.

Supply in 1964-65 May Be Smaller

Supplies of dry beans available in the 1964-65 season likely will be smaller than those of the previous season. Caryover stocks are expected to be up materially from the low levels of a year earlier. However, 1964 production, at 19.2 million hundredweight, is 1.5 million less than last year. The probable

decrease in dry bean production is due to lower yield prospects, since acreage is up slightly. The expected U. S. average yield, at 1,327 pounds, is down 9 percent from last year, with potential yields lower in all areas. In the Northeastern region, weather was favorable at planting time in New York. But, bean crops in some Michigan areas lacked sufficient moisture for proper germination. The crop in the Northwest is off to a late start because of late plantings and continued cool weather. In the Southwest, rain and hail necessitated some replanting. Cool weather has slowed growth in California.

Production by Areas

Production of dry beans in 1964 is expected to be 7 percent smaller than in 1963, although slightly above the 1958-62 average. Production estimates by class will not be available until December. Nevertheless, current production estimates by areas indicate the probable composition of this year's crop.

Prospective production in the Northeast is 6 percent less than last year. Output in Michigan, which accounts for practically all of the pea beans and about one-third of red kidney bean production, is down 9 percent. Growers increased acreage moderately, but lower yields are likely. Output in New York, mostly red kidney and black turtle soup beans, is up 21 percent because of more acreage and higher yields.

Table 5.--Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States 1/

Year	Northeast	Northwest	Southwest	California	U. S. total
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1958-62 av.	7,726	5,614	2,060	3,606	19,006
1955	5,525	5,144	1,894	4,109	16,672
1956	6,879	4,742	1,592	4,021	17,234
1957	4,719	5,064	2,291	3,596	15,670
1958	6,564	6,566	2,066	4,091	19,287
1959	7,259	6,203	1,759	3,718	18,939
1960	7,482	5,237	1,952	3,246	17,917
1961	8,689	5,415	2,641	3,542	20,287
1962	8,634	4,648	1,882	3,435	18,599
1963 2/	9,464	5,251	2,503	3,492	20,710
1964 3/	8,936	4,742	2,333	3,209	19,220

1/ Cleaned basis. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

Present crop conditions in the Northwest point to a 1964 tonnage a tenth below last year, with all States expecting a cut. Some pinto beans and virtually all of the Great Northern class are produced in this area. Both Idaho and Nebraska, leading producers of Great Northerns, anticipate smaller crops. In the Southwest, where practically all of the acreage is in pintos, growers reported a 7 percent cut in production. Prospective tonnage in Colorado, with 90 percent of the regional output, is down 4 percent. Total production of beans in California is 3.2 million hundredweight, down 8 percent from last year (table 5). Output of both large and baby limas is expected to be materially smaller. Combined production of "other beans" in California (mostly pink, blackeye, and small white) is unchanged.

Price Prospects for 1964 Crop Beans

Total supplies of dry edible beans available in the 1964-65 marketing season may be slightly smaller than in the previous marketing year, with reductions in prospect for all major classes. Domestic use of dry beans, including donations, is expected to be about the same as a year earlier, but exports may be smaller than the high level of the previous season.

In March, USDA announced a national average support price of $6.32 per hundredweight for 1964-crop beans. The support rates for each of the classes supported are the same as those for the 1963 crop. As under past programs, beans will be supported through loans and purchase agreements, which will be available from harvest through January 31, 1965. Loans will mature on April 30, 1965. If current supply and demand prospects materialize, actual prices to growers during the 1964-65 season are expected to average about the same as in the previous season.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Review of 1963-64 Season

Supplies of dry field peas in the 1963-64 season were slightly larger than in the previous season. Production in 1963 was down moderately from the large tonnage of 1962, but carryover stocks were up sharply. Domestic consumption this season is expected to be about the same as a year earlier, but exports are likely to total moderately less than the record in 1962-63. For the 9 months, September 1963-May 1964, exports amounted to 2 million hundredweight, down 6 percent from a year earlier. Because of larger supplies and a somewhat weaker foreign demand, prices to growers thus far this season have remained well below the relatively favorable levels of last season. Although the market showed some strength during the active export season last fall, prices were under considerable pressure during the winter and spring. Prices to growers during April-June 1964 averaged $3.87 per hundredweight, 12 percent below prices in the corresponding period of 1963.

Supplies Expected to Be Smaller in 1964-65

Supplies of dried field peas in the 1964-65 season are expected to be slightly to moderately smaller than in the previous season. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the season are likely to be much larger, but this may be more than offset by a substantial cut in production. Both acreage and yields are below year-earlier levels, and indicated production, at 4.3 million 100-pound bags, is 9 percent below the large crop of last year. Output in Washington is expected to be unchanged from 1963. A substantial cut of 17 percent is likely in Idaho, where yields are below year-earlier levels because of dry spring weather. These States normally produce about 85 percent of the total crop.

Price Prospects for the 1964 Crop

Domestic use of dry peas in the 1964-65 season probably will be about as large as that of the current season. The export market for U. S. dry peas, principally Western Europe, has been expanding over the last decade. In the coming season, however, the export market may not be strong as a year earlier, when unfavorable weather damaged crops in the Netherlands and Morocco, major suppliers of the European market. Nevertheless, with smaller supplies available, prices to growers for the 1964 crop may average close to those for the 1963 crop.

The Vegetable Situation is published in January, April, July, and October.

The next issue is scheduled for release on October 29, 1964.

Table 6.--Dry edible beans: Production by classes, United States 1952-63

Class	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
White:												
Pea, Navy	3,412	3,601	3,158	4,428	5,020	3,358	5,042	6,069	5,845	6,755	6,725	7,522
Great Northern	1,872	1,707	1,956	1,949	1,809	1,501	2,035	2,256	1,572	1,678	1,469	2,282
Small White 3/	540	560	731	884	771	759	800	943	618	438	542	619
White Marrow	136	91	108	36	47	52	44	37	38	79	19	26
White Kidney	19	21	7	8	11	25	29	--	--	--	--	--
Yelloweye	171	179	59	61	143	118	124	80	83	71	79	92
Total, white	6,150	6,159	6,019	7,366	7,801	5,813	8,074	9,385	8,156	9,021	8,834	10,541
Colored:												
Pink	393	450	656	414	400	399	457	269	314	457	323	323
Pinto	3,143	4,782	4,537	3,589	3,351	4,913	4,904	4,381	4,475	5,592	4,062	4,700
Red Kidney	1,421	1,249	1,155	1,045	1,863	1,307	1,379	988	1,474	1,555	1,579	1,702
Small red	605	666	1,217	1,018	757	750	1,490	871	733	360	534	424
Cranberry	108	163	131	78	169	64	93	204	124	116	82	111
Total, colored	5,670	7,310	7,696	6,144	6,540	7,433	8,323	6,713	7,120	8,080	6,580	7,260
Lima:												
Large	1,360	1,137	1,259	1,077	1,024	943	1,093	916	756	774	950	781
Baby	430	639	758	318	559	345	356	412	467	454	521	540
Total, lima	1,790	1,776	2,017	1,395	1,583	1,288	1,449	1,328	1,223	1,228	1,471	1,321
Other:												
Black Turtle Soup	--	43	44	29	44	44	86	85	144	220	286	99
Blackeye	647	767	703	962	654	793	919	841	570	966	648	770
Garbanzo	44	8	33	28	89	30	89	65	86	5	34	55
Other	616	435	427	748	523	269	347	522	618	767	746	664
Total, other	1,307	1,253	1,207	1,767	1,310	1,136	1,441	1,513	1,418	1,958	1,714	1,588
United States	14,917	16,498	16,939	16,672	17,234	15,670	19,287	18,939	17,917	20,287	18,599	20,710

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.
3/ Includes flat small white.

Data from Field Crops, Statistical Bulletin No. 290 and Crop Production Annual Summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 7.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 41 cities, indicated periods, 1963 and 1964
(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	May 17 - June 13, 1963			June 14 - July 11, 1963			May 15 - June 11, 1964			June 12 - July 9, 1964		
	Domestic sources 3/	Im-ports	Total	Domestic sources 3/	Im-ports	Total	Domestic sources 3/	Im-ports	Total	Domestic sources 3/	Im-ports	Total
Asparagus	580	--	580	214	--	214	736	--	736	236	--	236
Beans, lima, snap and fava	1,556	5	1,561	1,343	--	1,343	1,163	10	1,173	1,322	--	1,322
Beets	110	--	110	166	--	166	97	--	97	153	--	153
Broccoli	175	--	175	124	--	124	198	--	198	117	--	117
Cabbage	2,788	--	2,788	2,576	57	2,633	2,890	6	2,896	2,465	26	2,491
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	3,548	1,040	4,588	5,270	31	5,301	1,262	1,714	2,976	4,901	583	5,484
Carrots	1,505	1	1,506	1,386	--	1,386	1,326	--	1,326	1,272	--	1,272
Cauliflower	417	--	417	357	--	357	430	--	430	368	--	368
Celery	1,974	--	1,974	1,727	--	1,727	1,692	--	1,692	1,690	1	1,691
Corn	3,402	--	3,402	2,835	--	2,835	3,032	--	3,032	3,104	--	3,104
Cucumbers	1,403	--	1,403	1,349	1	1,350	1,452	2	1,454	1,659	2	1,661
Eggplant	141	--	141	176	--	176	144	8	152	168	--	168
Escarole and endive	260	5	265	365	--	365	279	3	282	349	--	349
Lettuce and romaine	7,210	2	7,212	7,093	4	7,097	6,986	15	7,001	7,166	11	7,177
Onions 2/	3,039	18	3,057	3,059	37	3,096	3,062	19	3,081	2,901	31	2,932
Peas, green	129	--	129	171	--	171	129	--	129	138	--	138
Peppers	1,163	24	1,187	1,121	6	1,127	1,057	22	1,079	1,101	5	1,106
Spinach	327	--	327	246	--	246	290	1	291	216	3	219
Squash	512	--	512	461	--	461	526	3	529	539	--	539
Tomatoes	4,331	195	4,526	4,610	11	4,621	3,675	535	4,210	4,463	142	4,605
Turnips and Rutabagas	135	7	142	134	--	134	127	17	144	139	6	145
Watermelons	8,869	356	9,225	14,115	--	14,115	6,010	434	6,444	13,028	205	13,233
Other vegetables (including mixed)	753	--	753	521	--	521	742	--	742	458	--	458
Total	44,327	1,653	45,980	49,419	147	49,566	37,305	2,789	40,094	47,956	1,012	48,968
Potatoes	14,572	2	14,574	14,162	2	14,164	13,921	117	14,038	13,518	17	13,535
Sweetpotatoes	420	--	420	277	--	277	224	--	224	196	--	196
Grand total	59,319	1,655	60,974	63,858	149	64,007	51,450	2,906	54,356	61,670	1,029	62,699

1/ Except watermelons.
2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.
3/ Rail, truck, boat and air combined. Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest completeness obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Seattle, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, Tacoma, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Market News: Weekly reports, AMS, USDA.

Table 8.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1963 and 1964

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1963			1964		
			May 14	June 11	July 16	May 12	June 16	July 14
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Beans, snap, green	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	--	--	5.75	--	--	4.00
Broccoli	California	14-bchs., crates	3.75	3.50	4.50	3.25	4.00	4.00
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Long Island	1 3/5 bu. crt.	--	--	1.25	--	--	1.40
Domestic, round type	New Jersey	1 3/5 bu. crt.	--	1.50	1.25	--	2.25	1.40
Cantaloups	California	36-45's jumbo crt.	--	7.75	11.75	--	8.00	7.75
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt.	4.75	4.50	4.40	4.00	4.95	3.75
Cauliflower	New York	Carton 12's	--	--	3.50	--	--	1.37½
Celery								
Pascal	New York	2 1/2-3 doz., crt.	--	--	3.00	--	--	4.00
Pascal	California	2-2½ doz., crt.	4.75	4.40	--	4.40	5.12½	5.50
Corn, green	Virginia	5-doz. crate, yellow	--	--	3.90	--	--	2.85
Cucumbers	Maryland	Bu. bskt.	--	--	3.00	--	--	3.50
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.50	3.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.00
Escarole	New Jersey	1 1/9 bu. crt.	--	2.50	1.12½	--	1.25	1.40
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz. ctn.	2.00	5.50	3.65	3.00	2.40	4.65
Onions								
Yellow, medium	New Jersey	50 lb. sack	--	--	2.90	--	--	2.75
Spanish type, large	Washington	50 lb. sack	--	--	4.00	--	--	2.50
Peppers, green, large	N. Carolina	Bu. bskt.	--	--	3.75	--	--	2.75
Spinach, Savoy	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	1.50	.75	1.12½	.75	1.85	1.75
Tomatoes	California	6x6, 40 lb. ctn.	--	--	5.23	--	--	7.00
	New Jersey	12 qt. bskt., large	--	--	4.40	--	--	3.00
Chicago:								
Beans, snap, green	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	--	--	--	--	4.25	3.25
Broccoli	California	14's, ½ crt.	2.85	2.75	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.15
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Illinois	1 3/4 bu. crt.	--	--	1.70	--	--	1.15
Cantaloups	California	36-45's jumbo crt.	--	--	10.10	--	9.30	7.75
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt.	4.75	3.65	3.75	--	4.65	4.50
Cauliflower	California	Film wrpd., ctns. 12's	4.25	3.25	3.35	4.10	3.35	3.40
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz., 16 in. crt.	4.25	4.25	4.75	4.40	4.60	4.75
Pascal	Michigan	3-4 doz., 16 in. crt.	--	--	3.10	--	--	4.00
Corn, green	Alabama	5 doz. crate, yellow	--	--	3.50	--	--	2.50
Cucumbers	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	--	--	4.25	--	--	3.00
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.00	3.25	--	3.00	4.00	2.85
Escarole	Ohio	24 qt. bskt.	--	--	1.15	--	1.15	1.00
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. flat crt.	--	--	5.25	--	--	5.75
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz. heads, ctn.	2.40	4.75	2.80	2.35	2.25	3.00
Peppers, green	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	--	--	4.00	--	--	3.50
Spinach, flat type	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	--	1.00	1.35	1.50	1.50	--
Tomatoes, 2 layer	California	20 lb. lugs, large	--	--	4.25	--	--	4.75
	Illinois	8 qt. bskt., med.-lge.	--	--	2.00	--	--	2.25

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 9.--Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to July 1, stocks July 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to July 1	Stocks July 1	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's
Asparagus						
1961-62	1.5	8.4	9.9	1/3.7	2/6.2	8.3
1962-63	1.6	9.1	10.7	1/4.2	2/6.5	9.0
1963-64	1.7	9.2	10.9	1/4.0	2/6.9	8.4
Beans, lima						
1961-62	.6	4.2	4.8	3/3.1	2/1.2	3.6
1962-63	1.2	3.6	4.8	3/3.0	2/1.2	3.6
1963-64	1.2	3.1	4.3	3/3.0	n.a.	n.a.
Beans, snap						
1961-62	4.6	40.2	44.8	4/34.6	7.5	36.6
1962-63	7.5	36.9	44.4	4/35.2	6.6	37.5
1963-64	6.6	37.5	44.1	4/35.3	n.a.	n.a.
Beets						
1961-62	1.7	10.6	12.3	10.1	1.9	10.1
1962-63	1.9	12.6	14.5	11.5	3.4	11.3
1963-64	3.4	12.7	16.1	11.0	4.5	11.0
Carrots						
1961-62	1.8	3.9	5.7	4.4	1.8	4.4
1962-63	1.8	5.1	6.9	4.9	2.1	4.9
1963-64	2.1	5.1	7.2	4.7	2.6	4.7
Corn, sweet						
1961-62	2.1	46.2	48.3	40.2	8.1	42.2
1962-63	6.1	45.7	51.8	41.1	10.7	43.6
1963-64	8.2	44.2	52.4	42.2	10.2	n.a.
Peas, green						
1961-62	3.1	32.4	35.5	4/32.4	5/3.1	32.4
1962-63	3.1	33.7	36.8	4/33.5	5/3.3	33.5
1963-64	3.3	33.6	36.9	4/32.2	5/4.7	32.2
Tomatoes						
1961-62	5.3	34.0	39.3	31.7	6.8	31.7
1962-63	5.7	35.5	41.2	34.4	5.7	34.4
1963-64	6.8	33.0	39.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tomato juice						
1961-62	10.3	38.5	48.8	41.8	7.0	41.8
1962-63	7.0	49.0	56.0	43.4	12.6	43.4
1963-64	12.6	42.1	54.7	44.7	10.0	44.7
Tomato catsup						
1961-62	6.7	28.3	35.0	27.9	7.1	27.9
1962-63	7.1	36.9	44.0	30.5	13.5	30.5
1963-64	13.5	28.6	42.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chili sauce						
1961-62	.4	1.3	1.7	1.4	.3	1.4
1962-63	.3	1.7	2.0	1.4	.6	1.4
1963-64	.6	1.2	1.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Shipments to August 1. 2/ August 1. 3/ Shipments to May 1. 4/ Shipments to June 1. 5/ June 1.

N. A. - not available.
National Canners Association.

Table 10.--Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1962 and 1963, and cold-storage holdings, July 1, 1964, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1962	1963	July 1 average 1958-62	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1964 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	30,810	30,316	32,962	31,941	27,580
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	68,992	56,000	n.a.	34,564	24,201
Baby	81,592	61,707	n.a.	43,673	28,578
Total	150,584	117,707	44,496	78,237	52,779
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	90,929	90,970	n.a.	29,571	34,299
French cut	60,073	63,649	n.a.	15,232	14,871
Wax	6,256	5,019	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	157,258	159,638	37,486	44,803	49,170
Broccoli	111,450	135,334	38,134	45,331	57,086
Brussels sprouts	40,334	39,720	12,019	14,106	14,301
Carrots	79,422	69,772	n.a.	26,965	26,767
Cauliflower	37,805	40,677	12,873	10,025	14,553
Corn, cut	163,456	168,156	2/32,129	2/56,029	2/46,178
Corn-on-cob	16,873	11,748	3/	3/	3/
Mixed vegetables	62,328	50,950	18,049	21,187	24,599
Peas	356,856	344,784	148,398	180,779	154,023
Peas and carrots	23,609	16,158	11,563	13,285	11,670
Pumpkin and squash	12,101	12,190	4/	4/	4/
Rhubarb	6,327	5,520	4/	4/	4/
Spinach	97,291	119,768	71,231	80,449	87,096
Succotash	6,722	4,956	4/	4/	4/
Kale	3,565	4,789	4/	4/	4/
Okra	23,084	21,144	4/	4/	4/
Peas, blackeye	18,380	15,639	4/	4/	4/
Potato products	761,608	861,537	128,928	230,880	259,190
Turnip greens	18,743	14,232	4/	4/	4/
Miscellaneous vegetables	85,510	75,090	93,592	116,090	119,007
Total	2,264,116	2,319,825	681,860	950,107	943,999

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Sweet corn.
3/ Corn-on-cob included with sweet corn.
4/ Included in miscellaneous vegetables.
n.a. - not available.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 11.--Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and production, average 1958-62, annual 1963, and indicated 1964

Crop	Planted acreage				Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	1964 as percentage of 1963	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beans, green lima 1/	94,110	74,580	74,950	100	99,750	84,910	--
Beans, snap	179,930	204,310	216,470	106	413,100	472,970	469,110
Beets for canning	16,570	19,580	15,890	81	167,350	214,410	--
Cabbage for kraut:							
Contract only	8,280	7,970	8,220	103	131,720	135,680	--
Corn, sweet 2/	443,910	406,750	366,300	90	1,565,720	1,679,140	--
Cucumbers for pickles	112,490	119,660	121,420	101	375,790	476,300	--
Peas, green 1/	395,600	437,690	435,700	100	488,310	515,710	485,600
Spinach:							
Winter and spring	26,340	23,210	21,760	94	113,510	128,110	117,590
Tomatoes	315,180	251,170	272,600	109	4,297,620	4,080,240	--
Total acreage to date	1,592,410	1,544,920	1,533,310	99	--	--	--

1/ Production reported on shelled basis.
2/ In husk.

NOTE: All data subject to addition and revision in later monthly reports.
Vegetables - Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 12.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1958-62, annual 1963, and indicated 1964

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1964						
	Average 1958-62	1963 1/		Average 1958-62	1963 1/	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963 1/	Indicated 1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	25.4	20.3	18.4	170.8	190.4	200.5	4,273	3,866	3,690
Spring									
Early	27.0	28.4	27.2	144.1	180.8	155.8	3,881	5,134	4,239
Late	129.7	113.4	97.2	189.9	210.3	198.0	24,442	23,847	19,247
Summer									
Early	97.6	87.0	81.1	144.0	145.1	139.5	14,039	12,622	11,310
Late	152.8	141.8	144.1	199.0	203.9	198.4	30,359	28,920	28,589
Total with production to date	432.5	390.9	368.0	178.0	190.3	182.3	76,994	74,389	67,075
Fall									
8 Eastern	278.8	265.6	270.0	233.2	247.1	--	65,034	65,634	--
9 Central	316.6	314.5	300.1	141.7	141.0	--	44,811	44,334	--
9 Western	378.9	375.8	388.0	209.1	232.5	--	79,246	87,373	--
Total	974.3	955.9	958.1	194.0	206.4	--	189,091	197,341	--
United States	1,406.8	1,346.8	1,326.1	189.0	201.8	--	266,086	271,730	--

1/ Revised.
Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 13.--Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1963 and 1964

Item	State	Unit	Week ended 1963 May 11	June 15	July 13	1964 May 16	June 13	July 18
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points								
Kern District- Bakersfield Long White, washed	California	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1	2.24	1.62	2.56	3.88	4.24	4.50
Perris-Chino and nearby points Long White, washed	California	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1	--	--	2.32	--	--	4.45
Sand Mt. Pts. Round Red, washed	Alabama	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1	--	--	2.56	--	--	4.60
Onley-Eastern Shore points Pungos, unwashed	Virginia	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1	--	--	1.63	--	--	5.08
			Tuesday nearest mid-month 1963 May 14	June 11	July 16	1964 May 12	June 16	July 14
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Terminal markets								
New York								
Long White, washed	California	50-lb. sack	2.75	2.50	2.70	3.60	3.85	3.75
Katahdin, unwashed, 2" min.	Maine	50-lb. sack	1.20	1.35	1.45	2.25	3.15	3.00
Chicago								
Round Reds	Texas	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1 Size A	--	--	3.10	--	--	5.40
Long Whites	California	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1 Size A	3.65	3.35	4.50	5.50	5.75	6.50

F.o.b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week, and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Division of AMS.

Table 14.--Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U. S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1963 and 1964

Item	State	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month 1963 May 14	June 11	July 16	1964 May 12	June 16	July 14
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Porto Rican	North Carolina	Bu. bskt.	3.50	3.65	3.60	6.15	--	--
Orange Jersey	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	2.15	2.15	2.37½	5.00	6.75	--
Chicago								
Porto Rican, cured	Louisiana	50-lb. crt.	3.30	3.40	--	7.00	--	--

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 15.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1958-62, annual 1963, and indicated 1964 1/

Group, State and classes	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1958-62	Acreage: Harvested: 1963	Acreage: For harvest 1964	Yield per acre: Average 1958-62	Yield per acre: 1963	Yield per acre: Indicated 1964	Production 2/: Average 1958-62	Production 2/: 1963	Production 2/: Indicated 1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Northeast 3/	634	655	691	1,219	1,445	1,293	7,726	9,464	8,936
Northwest 4/	333	291	287	1,687	1,804	1,652	5,614	5,251	4,742
Southwest 5/	263	242	248	780	1,034	941	2,060	2,503	2,333
California:									
Large lima	55	48	42	1,638	1,627	1,650	898	781	693
Baby lima	26	30	19	1,727	1,800	1,800	442	540	342
Other	174	159	161	1,307	1,365	1,350	2,267	2,171	2,174
Total California	254	237	222	1,421	1,473	1,445	3,606	3,492	3,209
United States	1,485	1,425	1,448	1,282	1,453	1,327	19,006	20,710	19,220

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned). 3/ New York and Michigan. 4/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington. 5/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 16.--Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1958-62, annual 1963, and indicated 1964 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1958-62	Acreage: Harvested: 1963	Acreage: For harvest 1964	Yield per acre: Average 1958-62	Yield per acre: 1963	Yield per acre: Indicated 1964	Production 2/: Average 1958-62	Production 2/: 1963	Production 2/: Indicated 1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	5	4	5	954	1,050	1,000	52	42	50
North Dakota	6	5	5	1,198	1,100	1,000	72	55	50
Idaho	108	113	119	1,224	1,650	1,300	1,332	1,864	1,547
Colorado	9	4	--	976	1,080	--	84	43	--
Washington	165	178	171	1,292	1,440	1,500	2,163	2,563	2,565
Oregon	15	14	13	1,190	1,300	800	169	182	104
United States	308	318	313	1,249	1,493	1,379	3,881	4,749	4,316

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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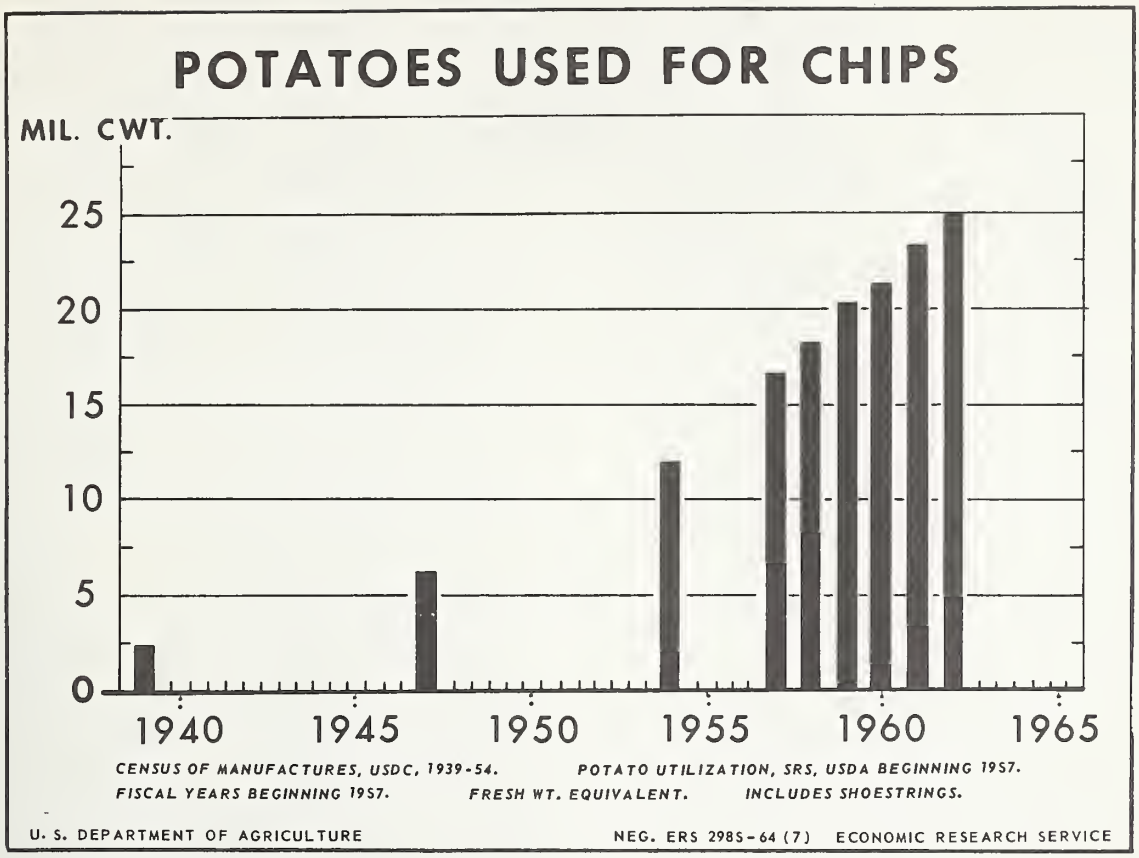

Striking changes have occurred in the market outlet pattern for potatoes during the past 25 years. Of the more important innovations, use of potatoes in the production of chips has increased ten-fold with accompanying per capita consumption now more than seven times larger than in 1939. In recent years, per capita consumption of potato chips has continued to increase. The nation's population has been growing at an annual acreage rate of 1.6 percent. The use of potatoes in the production of chips during the same period rose annually, 10 percent.

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